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WISCONSIN ECONOMIC INDICATORS

JULY 1989

DILHR

DEPARTMENT OF
INDUSTRY, LABOR & HUMAN RELATIONS

WISCONSIN DATA AND SOURCES

	INDICATOR	SOURCES
L1	Composite Index of Leading Indicators	Wi. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
L2	Average Work Week, Manufacturing	Wi. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
L3	Average Overtime Hours, Mfg.	Wi. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
L4	Average Weekly Initial Claims	Wi. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
L5	Total Job Openings Received	Wi. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
L6	New Business Incorporations	Wisconsin Secretary of State
L7	Net Gain in Business Phone Access Lines	Wi. Telephone Co. and General Telephone Co.
L8	Building Plans Examined	Wi. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
C1	Help-Wanted Advertising Index (Milw.)	National Industrial Conference Board
C2	Total Unemployment Rate	Wi. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
C3	Natural Gas Sales	Wisconsin Public Service Commission
C4	New Car Registrations	Wi. Dept. of Transportation
C5	Electric Power Sales	Wisconsin Public Service Commission
C6	Total Security Registrations	Wisconsin Commissioner of Securities
C7	Manufacturing Employment	Wi. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
C8	Average Weekly Earnings, Mfg.	Wi. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
C9	Cash Receipts From Farm Marketing	U.S. Department of Agriculture
C10	Contract Construction Employment	Wi. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
X1	Birth Registrations	Wi. Dept. of Health and Social Services
X2	Death Registrations	Wi. Dept. of Health and Social Services
X3	Natural Net Gain in Population	Wi. Dept. of Health and Social Services
X4	Marriage Registrations	Wi. Dept. of Health and Social Services
X5	Consumer Price Index (Milwaukee)	U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
X6	Index of Prices Received By Farmers	Wisconsin Department of Agriculture
X7	Net Gain in Residential Phone Access Lines	Wi. Telephone Co. and General Telephone Co.
X8	Labor Disputes, No. of Workers	Wi. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
X9	Unemployment Compensation Exhaustees	Wi. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations

NOTES: Selected series are seasonally adjusted by the Bureau of the Census X-11 Variant of the census Method 11 Seasonal Adjustment Program.

SECTION A is a summary of recent data and current changes for all indicators and is presented in chart form. The indicators are presented with cyclical timing as the principle basis of classification.

SECTION B is a summary of Wisconsin Labor Force Estimates, including Employment, Unemployment and Unemployment Rates, and selected U.S. data.

SECTION C analyzes the Wisconsin labor force by industry and by specified Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

SECTION D singles out certain economic time series as being leading of coinciding in relation to movements in aggregate economic activity. They are seasonally adjusted and presented graphically.

COVER PHOTO: Courtesy of Wisconsin Division of Tourism Development.

WISCONSIN ECONOMIC INDICATORS

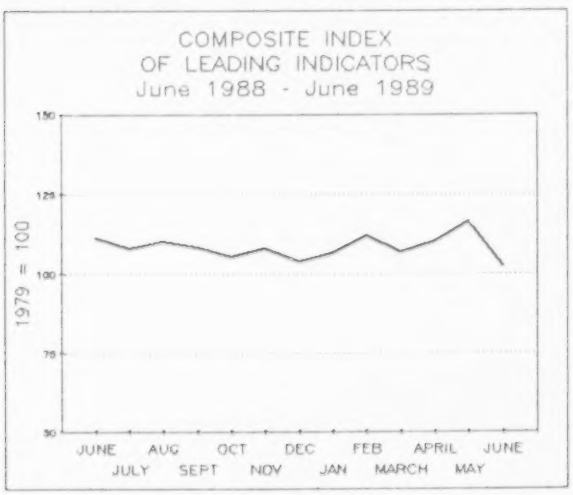
SUMMARY FOR JUNE

COMPOSITE INDEX

Wisconsin's Composite Index of leading economic indicators plunged by fourteen percentage points in June. While this month's decrease is the third largest single-month drop on record, the index level one month ago was a record high and difficult to maintain.

The slight gains in the manufacturing workweek and in overtime hours were due to normal seasonal factors.

There was substantial growth of initial claims for unemployment compensation. And the number of job openings received, the net change in business telephone access lines, and the number of building plans examined all showed large decreases.



LEADING INDICATORS

Production workers in Wisconsin's manufacturing industries spent more time on the job in June than a month earlier. The average workweek amounts to 41.2 hours, an increase of one-tenth of an hour. June's increase exactly fits the normal seasonal pattern.

The average weekly overtime hours also increased and that is normal for June.

Manufacturing employment increased in June by over ten-thousand, but that amount is subpar for that month. However, the longer workweek coupled with the higher employment level means that the labor input into manufacturing increased.

The weekly average number of initial claims for unemployment compensation increased by over a thousand. That is unusually large for June. A normal increase would have amounted to about 360 claims. Total unemployment increased by 6,800 this month - not a large amount, but unemployment normally decreases in June.

The total number of job openings received by Job Service offices throughout the state decreased by 628 this month. The openings received figure usually increases a bit in June: an increase of about 180 would have been normal.

New business incorporations increased to 726 for June, an increase of 89 over the month earlier. A slight decrease is normal for the May - to - June period.

The net gain of business telephone access lines decreased by 2,447 this month, but over sixty percent of the decline was due to normal seasonal factors.

Section

A WISCONSIN ECONOMIC INDICATORS

INDICATOR	UNIT	MONTHLY SERIES			% CHANGE		AVG.
		Latest Month	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago	Mo/Ago	Yr/Ago	1988
LEADING INDICATORS							
L1 COMPOSITE INDEX OF LEADING INDICATORS							
Seasonally Adjusted	Index	JUNE	102.2	116.2	111.0	-12.0%	-7.9%	97.9
L2 AVG. WORK WEEK, MFG.							
Unadjusted	Hours	JUNE	41.2	41.1	41.6	0.2%	-1.0%	41.7
Seasonally Adjusted			41.3	41.3	41.7	0.0%	-1.0%	
L3 AVG. OVERTIME HOURS, MFG.							
Unadjusted	Hours	JUNE	3.7	3.6	4.0	2.8%	-7.5%	4.1
Seasonally Adjusted			3.9	3.9	4.2	0.0%	-7.1%	
L4 AVG. WEEKLY INITIAL CLAIMS							
Unadjusted	Number	JUNE	6398	5326	5383	20.1%	18.9%	6833
Seasonally Adjusted			8088	7188	6808	12.5%	18.8%	
L5 TOTAL JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED							
Unadjusted	Number	JUNE	8055	8683	7935	-7.2%	1.5%	8063
Seasonally Adjusted			7693	8463	7580	-9.1%	1.5%	
L6 NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS							
Unadjusted	Number	JUNE	726	637	630	14.0%	15.2%	595
Seasonally Adjusted			681	593	591	14.8%	15.2%	
L7 NET GAIN IN BUSINESS TELEPHONE ACCESS LINES							
Unadjusted	Number	JUNE	1058	3505	3499	-69.8%	-69.8%	2471
Seasonally Adjusted			2468	2793	2815	-11.6%	-12.3%	
L8 BUILDING PLANS EXAMINED							
Unadjusted	Number	JUNE	669	837	722	-20.1%	-7.3%	613
Seasonally Adjusted			561	817	605	-31.3%	-7.3%	
COINCIDING INDICATORS							
C1 HELP-WANTED INDEX (MILW.)							
Seasonally Adjusted	Index	MAY	93	95	99	-2.1%	-6.1%	97
C2 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, TOTAL							
Unadjusted	Percent	JUNE	4.5	4.4	3.8	.....	.....	4.3
Seasonally Adjusted			4.7	4.2	3.9	.....	.....	
C3 NATURAL GAS SALES							
Unadjusted	Mil.	MAY	124.8	157.8	84.6	-20.9%	47.5%	190.9
Seasonally Adjusted	Therms		216.7	178.1	146.8	21.7%	47.6%	
C4 NEW CAR REGISTRATIONS							
Unadjusted	Number	JUNE	16,118	17,025	19,595	-5.3%	-17.7%	14,734
Seasonally Adjusted			12,306	17,567	14,953	-29.9%	-17.7%	
C5 ELECTRIC POWER SALES							
Unadjusted	Mil. KWH	MAY	2434.8	2202.2	2305.3	10.6%	5.6%	2397.3
Seasonally Adjusted			2466.9	2332.8	2335.1	5.7%	5.6%	
C6 TOTAL SECURITIES REGISTRATIONS							
Unadjusted	Mil. Dol.	MAY	162.5	116.8	127.8	39.1%	27.2%	156.1
Seasonally Adjusted			172.7	117.4	135.9	47.1%	27.1%	

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A WISCONSIN ECONOMIC INDICATORS

INDICATOR	UNIT	MONTHLY SERIES				% CHANGE		AVG.
		Latest Month		Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago	Mo/Ago	Yr/Ago	1988
C7 MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT								
Unadjusted	Thous.	JUNE	560.9	550.7	559.0	1.9%	0.3%	550.7
Seasonally Adjusted			552.6	555.1	550.5	-0.5%	0.4%	
C8 AVG. WEEKLY EARNINGS, MFG.								
Unadjusted	Dollars	JUNE	$440.43	$442.24	$439.30	-0.4%	0.3%	$443.48
Seasonally Adjusted			$443.98	$442.24	$442.99	0.4%	0.2%	
C9 CASH RECEIPTS FROM FARM MKTG.								
Unadjusted	Mil. Dol.	APR	404.1	418.3	368.6	-3.4%	9.6%	408.6
Seasonally Adjusted			441.2	443.6	402.3	-0.5%	9.7%	
C10 CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION EMPL.								
Unadjusted	Thous.	JUNE	79.9	76.9	75.2	3.9%	6.3%	71.5
Seasonally Adjusted			73.4	74.9	69.1	-2.0%	6.2%	
OTHER KEY INDICATORS								
X1 BIRTH REGISTRATIONS								
Unadjusted	Number	JUNE	6947	6751	6315	2.9%	10.0%	5905
Seasonally Adjusted			6591	6417	5993	2.7%	10.0%	
X2 DEATH REGISTRATIONS								
Unadjusted	Number	JUNE	3390	3622	3707	-6.4%	-8.6%	3632
Seasonally Adjusted			3404	3711	3721	-8.3%	-8.5%	
X3 NATURAL NET GAIN POPULATION								
Unadjusted	Number	JUNE	3557	3129	2608	13.7%	36.4%	2274
Seasonally Adjusted			3107	2832	2278	9.7%	36.4%	
X4 MARRIAGE REGISTRATIONS								
Unadjusted	Number	JUNE	5306	4175	5466	27.1%	-2.9%	3468
Seasonally Adjusted			3521	3748	3627	-6.1%	-2.9%	
X5 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX			(Dec '88)	(Jun '88)	(Dec '87)			
Unadjusted (1982-1984 = 100)	Index	DEC	117.2	114.5	113.0	2.4%	3.7%	115.9
X6 PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS								
Unadjusted	Index	JUNE	141	143	130	-1.4%	8.5%	135
Seasonally Adjusted			143	145	132	-1.4%	8.3%	
X7 NET GAIN IN RESIDENTIAL TELEPHONE ACCESS LINES								
Unadjusted	Number	JUNE	2400	-4972	2325	-148.3%	3.2%	2208
Seasonally Adjusted			1659	1515	1945	9.5%	-14.7%	
X8 LABOR DISPUTES, NO. OF WORKERS								
Unadjusted	Number	JUNE	456	315	81	44.8%	463.0%	107
Seasonally Adjusted			578	589	103	-1.9%	461.2%	
X9 UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION EXHAUSTEES								
Unadjusted	Number	JUNE	11,953	12,130	16,467	-1.5%	-27.4%	14102
Seasonally Adjusted			10,837	10,821	14,931	0.1%	-27.4%	

Section

B LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

WISCONSIN LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES JUNE	(In Thousands) Latest Mo.	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago	% CHANGE Mo/Ago	Yr/Ago
Unadjusted					
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	2682.6	2619.6	2630.5	2.4%	2.0%
Employment (incl. Labor Disputes)	2561.8	2504.7	2531.2	2.3%	1.2%
Unemployment	120.9	114.8	99.2	5.3%	21.9%
Unemployment Rate	4.5	4.4	3.8	.....	.....
Seasonally Adjusted					
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	2615.1	2618.2	2564.3	-0.1%	2.0%
Employment (incl. Labor Disputes)	2492.0	2507.2	2463.3	-0.6%	1.2%
Unemployment	123.1	111.0	101.0	10.9%	21.9%
Unemployment Rate	4.7	4.2	3.9	.....	.....

WISCONSIN EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES JUNE	(In Thousands) Latest Mo.	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago	% CHANGE Mo/Ago	Yr/Ago
Unadjusted					
TOTAL NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS	2223.1	2202.4	2179.4	0.9%	2.0%
Manufacturing	560.4	550.4	558.9	1.8%	0.3%
Mining	2.9	2.8	2.5	3.6%	16.0%
Contract Construction	79.9	76.9	75.2	3.9%	6.3%
Transportation and Public Utilities	100.8	100.6	97.8	0.2%	3.1%
Electric, Gas and Sanitary Services	17.4	17.2	17.8	1.2%	-2.2%
Wholesale Trade	113.1	111.2	110.9	1.7%	2.0%
Retail Trade	412.5	407.2	403.7	1.3%	2.2%
General Merchandise	47.6	47.7	48.2	-0.2%	-1.2%
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	120.7	118.6	116.4	1.8%	3.7%
Banking	28.3	27.8	27.7	1.8%	2.2%
Insurance	42.6	41.9	40.5	1.7%	5.2%
Service and Miscellaneous	498.9	492.1	486.0	1.4%	2.7%
Hospitals	74.2	73.3	72.6	1.2%	2.2%
Private Education	23.6	24.7	23.6	-4.5%	0.0%
Government	333.9	342.6	328.0	-2.5%	1.8%
State Government	83.1	89.9	78.5	-7.6%	5.9%
Local Government	221.2	223.0	220.1	-0.8%	0.5%

UNITED STATES LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES JUNE	(In Thousands) Latest Mo.	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago	% CHANGE Mo/Ago	Yr/Ago
Seasonally Adjusted					
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	124,102	123,610	121,524	0.4%	2.1%
Employment (incl. Labor Disputes)	117,541	117,215	115,001	0.3%	2.2%
Unemployment	6,561	6,395	6,523	2.6%	0.6%
Unemployment Rate	5.3%	5.2%	5.4%	.....	.....

WISCONSIN ECONOMIC INDICATORS

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT Unadjusted JUNE	(In Thousands)			% CHANGE	
	Latest Mo.	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago	Mo/Ago	Yr/Ago
All Manufacturing (Incl. Canning)	560.4	550.4	558.9	1.8%	0.3%
All Manufacturing (Excl. Canning)	550.3	543.0	545.3	1.3%	0.9%
Durable Goods	340.2	338.6	340.7	0.5%	-0.1%
Lumber and Wood Products (Excl. Furniture)	29.8	28.7	29.5	3.8%	1.0%
Furniture and Fixtures	12.1	12.2	11.7	-0.8%	3.4%
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	9.7	9.5	9.8	2.1%	-1.0%
Primary Metal Industries	23.0	22.8	22.0	0.9%	4.5%
Iron and Steel Foundries	11.7	11.5	11.1	1.7%	5.4%
Fabricated Metal Products	59.6	59.3	57.9	0.5%	2.9%
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	14.4	14.2	14.4	1.4%	0.0%
Metal Stampings	11.1	11.2	11.3	-0.9%	-1.8%
Machinery (Excl. Electrical)	108.8	109.3	107.5	-0.5%	1.2%
Engines and Turbines	17.3	18.2	20.5	-4.9%	-15.6%
Farm Machinery and Equipment	13.1	13.1	12.8	0.0%	2.3%
Constr.,Mining, Material Handling Machinery	11.7	11.7	11.0	0.0%	6.4%
Metalworking Machinery and Equipment	14.3	14.1	12.8	1.4%	11.7%
Special Ind. Mach., Excl. Metalworking	14.7	14.5	14.0	1.4%	5.0%
Gen. Industrial Mach. and Equip.	15.3	15.3	13.9	0.0%	10.1%
Electrical Machinery, Equip. and Supplies	47.7	46.8	47.6	1.9%	0.2%
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	16.0	15.9	16.1	0.6%	-0.6%
Transportation Equipment	26.2	26.7	31.9	-1.9%	-17.9%
Motor Vehicles and Equipment	19.1	19.7	25.2	-3.0%	-24.2%
Instrument and Related Products	13.2	13.2	12.8	0.0%	3.1%
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	10.1	10.2	10.0	-1.0%	1.0%
Nondurable Goods	220.2	211.8	218.2	4.0%	0.9%
Food and Kindred Products	63.5	59.6	65.4	6.5%	-2.9%
Meat Products	14.8	14.4	14.3	2.8%	3.5%
Dairy Products	18.5	17.8	18.0	3.9%	2.8%
Canning and Preserving	10.3	7.9	13.5	30.4%	-23.7%
Bakery Products	4.6	4.7	4.5	-2.1%	2.2%
Beverage Industries	8.0	7.7	7.9	3.9%	1.3%
Textile Mill Products	4.3	4.2	4.9	2.4%	-12.2%
Apparel and Other Finished Products	7.0	7.0	7.6	0.0%	-7.9%
Paper and Allied Products	52.5	49.9	51.8	5.2%	1.4%
Pulp and Paper Mills	31.8	30.1	31.4	5.6%	1.3%
Printing, Publishing and Allied Products	46.6	45.4	44.0	2.6%	5.9%
Chemicals and Allied Products	10.9	10.8	10.5	0.9%	3.8%
Rubber and Misc. Plastics Products	29.0	28.6	26.8	1.4%	8.2%
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	24.4	24.1	22.4	1.2%	8.9%
Leather and Leather Products	6.2	6.1	6.9	1.6%	-10.1%

Section C

WISCONSIN EARNINGS AND HOURS DATA

EARNINGS AND HOURS Unadjusted JUNE	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours		
	Latest Mo.	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago	Latest Mo.	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago
All Manufacturing (Incl. Canning)	$440.43	$442.24	$439.30	41.2	41.1	41.6
All Manufacturing (Excl. Canning)	444.22	443.06	443.92	41.4	41.1	41.8
Durable Goods	441.91	441.16	449.21	41.3	41.0	42.1
Lumber and Wood Products (Excl. Furniture)	326.36	330.85	328.68	39.8	40.2	41.5
Furniture and Fixtures	365.49	362.48	360.18	43.1	42.1	43.5
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	456.06	466.07	434.74	46.3	46.7	46.2
Primary Metal Industries	466.12	447.95	448.22	43.4	42.5	43.9
Iron and Steel Foundries	472.95	461.12	458.54	45.0	44.0	45.4
Fabricated Metal Products	415.13	410.22	414.47	40.5	40.1	41.2
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	422.42	416.77	420.77	41.7	40.9	43.2
Metal Stampings	469.06	469.89	450.66	41.4	41.4	40.6
Machinery (Excl. Electrical)	502.68	495.94	497.81	42.6	42.1	43.1
Engines and Turbines	490.05	496.25	519.14	37.9	38.8	40.4
Farm Machinery and Equipment	573.22	540.18	543.55	45.1	42.5	44.7
Constr.,Mining, Material Handling Machinery	501.81	518.28	522.71	43.0	43.7	45.1
Metalworking Machinery and Equipment	545.38	545.44	556.95	43.7	43.6	47.0
Special Ind. Mach., Excl. Metalworking	542.66	526.04	505.29	44.7	43.8	43.9
Gen. Industrial Mach. and Equip.	450.43	448.11	447.82	41.4	41.3	40.6
Electrical Machinery, Equip. and Supplies	403.57	394.00	418.54	39.8	39.4	40.4
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	439.68	418.40	452.45	40.9	41.1	41.7
Transportation Equipment	579.57	616.35	623.70	40.7	41.2	42.0
Instrument and Related Products	342.06	347.54	386.06	37.1	37.9	42.1
Nondurable Goods	436.81	442.24	422.47	40.9	41.1	40.7
Food and Kindred Products	408.62	419.29	393.73	40.1	40.2	40.3
Meat Products	371.70	365.88	398.28	41.3	39.3	44.7
Dairy Products	410.82	404.40	407.88	41.0	40.4	41.2
Textile Mill Products	348.38	345.08	308.17	45.9	44.7	42.1
Apparel and Other Finished Products	257.18	258.93	264.13	38.1	37.8	39.6
Paper and Allied Products	581.22	597.92	574.45	44.3	45.4	44.6
Pulp and Paper Mills	631.98	656.53	626.52	44.6	46.3	45.4
Printing, Publishing and Allied Products	428.12	428.99	404.41	38.5	38.2	37.0
Chemicals and Allied Products	414.40	413.57	406.62	40.0	39.5	38.8
Rubber and Misc. Plastics Products	350.54	344.51	342.15	40.2	40.2	40.3
Leather and Leather Products	268.02	266.17	245.31	38.9	38.8	37.0

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS Unadjusted JUNE	Including Overtime			Excluding Overtime		
	Latest Mo.	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago	Latest Mo.	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago
All Manufacturing (Incl. Canning)	$10.69	$10.76	$10.56	$10.23	$10.31	$10.07
All Manufacturing (Excl. Canning)	10.73	10.78	10.62	10.26	10.33	10.14
Durable Goods	10.70	10.76	10.67	10.27	10.34	10.20
Lumber and Wood Products (Excl. Furniture)	8.20	8.23	7.92	7.91	7.91	7.59
Furniture and Fixtures	8.48	8.61	8.28	8.21	8.41	7.93
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	9.85	9.98	9.41	9.06	9.20	8.74
Primary Metal Industries	10.74	10.54	10.21	10.10	9.98	9.62
Iron and Steel Foundries	10.51	10.48	10.10	9.83	9.83	9.44
Fabricated Metal Products	10.25	10.23	10.06	9.83	9.83	9.70
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	10.13	10.19	9.74	9.73	9.85	9.30
Metal Stampings	11.33	11.35	11.10	10.79	10.85	10.71
Machinery (Excl. Electrical)	11.80	11.78	11.55	11.31	11.31	11.07
Engines and Turbines	12.93	12.79	12.85	12.76	12.49	12.33
Farm Machinery and Equipment	12.71	12.71	12.16	12.01	12.17	11.67
Constr.,Mining, Material Handling Machinery	11.67	11.86	11.59	11.21	11.30	11.09
Metalworking Machinery and Equipment	12.48	12.51	11.85	11.91	11.96	11.40
Special Ind. Mach., Excl. Metalworking	12.14	12.01	11.51	11.47	11.38	10.93
Gen. Industrial Mach. and Equip.	10.88	10.85	11.03	10.37	10.44	10.63
Electrical Machinery, Equip. and Supplies	10.14	10.00	10.36	9.84	9.71	9.96
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	10.75	10.18	10.85	10.37	9.81	10.43
Transportation Equipment	14.24	14.96	14.85	13.76	14.31	13.92
Instrument and Related Products	9.22	9.17	9.17	8.96	9.01	8.89
Nondurable Goods	10.68	10.76	10.38	10.17	10.27	9.86
Food and Kindred Products	10.19	10.43	9.77	9.64	9.94	9.19
Meat Products	9.00	9.31	8.91	8.54	8.94	8.27
Dairy Products	10.02	10.01	9.90	9.51	9.55	9.35
Textile Mill Products	7.59	7.72	7.32	7.11	7.21	6.99
Apparel and Other Finished Products	6.73	6.85	6.67	6.64	6.70	6.44
Paper and Allied Products	13.12	13.17	12.88	12.41	12.47	12.19
Pulp and Paper Mills	14.17	14.18	13.80	13.33	13.35	12.99
Printing, Publishing and Allied Products	11.12	11.23	10.93	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Chemicals and Allied Products	10.36	10.47	10.48	9.97	10.12	10.02
Rubber and Misc. Plastics Products	8.72	8.57	8.49	8.43	8.27	8.16
Leather and Leather Products	6.89	6.86	6.63	6.68	6.64	6.47

Section

C SUMMARY OF RECENT WISCONSIN DATA

EARNINGS AND HOURS, MFG. Production Workers (Unadjusted) JUNE	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS				
							INCL. OVERTIME			EXCL. OVERTIME	
	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Latest Month	Month Ago
United States	$428.04	$426.18	$418.59	41.0	40.9	41.2	$10.44	$10.42	$10.16	.....	.....
Wisconsin	440.43	442.24	439.30	41.2	41.1	41.6	10.69	10.76	10.56	10.23	10.31
Appleton-Oshkosh (Calumet-Winnebago-Outagamie)	509.33	515.53	479.70	43.2	43.8	43.1	11.79	11.77	11.13	11.24	11.17
Eau Claire (Eau Claire-Chippewa)	427.25	432.41	434.93	41.4	41.3	40.8	10.32	10.47	10.66	9.94	10.06
Green Bay (Brown County)	461.90	470.00	479.94	40.2	40.0	42.1	11.49	11.75	11.40	10.96	11.32
Janesville-Beloit (Rock Co.)	522.70	560.77	555.08	40.9	42.1	42.6	12.78	13.32	13.03	12.39	12.70
Kenosha (County)	508.93	497.90	503.22	42.2	39.8	39.1	12.06	12.51	12.87	11.50	11.92
La Crosse (County)	390.74	398.78	358.94	40.2	40.2	39.1	9.72	9.92	9.18	9.41	9.61
Madison (Dane County)	400.57	414.93	411.32	39.7	40.6	42.1	10.09	10.22	9.77	9.76	9.86
Milwaukee (Milwaukee-Ozaukee-Washington-Waukesha)	469.61	467.02	476.51	40.8	40.4	41.4	11.51	11.56	11.51	11.00	11.08
Racine (County)	449.92	425.70	443.22	40.1	38.7	40.7	11.22	11.00	10.89	10.76	10.64
Sheboygan (County)	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA
Wausau (Marathon County)	426.62	425.46	426.12	41.5	42.0	42.4	10.28	10.13	10.05	9.77	9.61

INA - Information Not Available due to budget reductions

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT Unadjusted JUNE	(In Thousands)			% CHANGE	
	Latest Mo.	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago	Mo/Ago	Yr/Ago
United States	19741.0	19612.0	19510.0	0.7%	1.2%
Wisconsin	560.4	550.4	558.9	1.8%	0.3%
Appleton-Oshkosh (Calumet-Winnebago-Outagamie)	54.5	52.8	53.9	3.2%	1.1%
Eau Claire (Eau Claire-Chippewa)	12.1	11.8	11.6	2.5%	4.3%
Green Bay (Brown County)	26.4	25.5	25.4	3.5%	3.9%
Janesville-Beloit (Rock County)	16.6	17.3	18.1	-4.0%	-8.3%
Kenosha (County)	9.7	9.9	14.0	-2.0%	-30.7%
La Crosse (County)	11.1	10.7	11.3	3.7%	-1.8%
Madison (Dane County)	25.5	25.0	24.6	2.0%	3.7%
Milwaukee (Milwaukee-Ozaukee-Washington-Waukesha)	177.1	176.5	174.3	0.3%	1.6%
Racine (County)	26.3	26.3	25.6	0.0%	2.7%
Sheboygan (County)	INA	INA	INA		
Wausau (Marathon County)	14.5	14.1	14.1	2.8%	2.8%

DEFINITIONS OF SOME LABOR FORCE TERMS

by Joseph Tumpach, Jr.

In labor market analysis, terminology is very definitive, specific, and meaningful to those acquainted with it. Concepts of economics need to be precisely defined before analysts can strive to accurately measure economic activity. Labor economists, therefore, give very precise definitions to labor force, employment and unemployment, to seasonal adjustment, to participation rates and to employment projections.

It is not universally known among business managers and operators, workers, and those planning careers, that the official definition of labor force, given by the national Bureau of Labor Statistics, includes both the employed and the unemployed. Many use the term labor force as a synonym for employed workers. Adding to the confusion is that labor force is a term used only since 1970. Before that, the total number of employed and unemployed was called the work force, a term no longer used. There is a reason for the name change.

The primary source of employment statistics is from an employer survey. Employment data before 1970 was, thus, tabulated according to where people worked. Workers do, however, commute to work - in some cases across county lines, and in some cases across state lines. The old term workforce, of Wisconsin, say, actually referred to the unemployed plus those working in the state, whether of not the workers were residents of the state.

To more fairly measure the employment, unemployment, and unemployment rate of a county or a state, it is the residents that statisticians need to measure. To more fairly allocate funds intended for training and employment programs among the states, it is the employment problems of state residents that the federal government needs to know.

So, in 1970, all states converted to a "place of residence" method of employment estimation. Employment numbers are still gathered from employers. But, total state employment is adjusted to the place of residence concept using data from a nationwide household survey, the Current Population Survey. And, local employment is adjusted to place of residence using Census data.

Even the term unemployment is not understood the same way by all. Officially, to be unemployed, an individual must be actively seeking a job. There are people, particularly in recessionary times, who want a job, but who are not actively seeking work, because they are convinced no jobs are available. These discouraged workers are not officially unemployed, nor are they even in the labor force.

On the other hand, people transferring job locations and people waiting to start a new job, though not presently working, are considered employed.

The official employment, unemployment, labor force, and unemployment rate estimates are just that ... estimates. The numbers are as statistically reliable as possible, given the resources used in doing the estimates. But, the government does not count all individuals of labor force age to determine an unemployment rate. That would be an impossible task, considering there are 186 million individuals throughout the nation who are sixteen years old or older. A

survey of about sixty thousand households is taken each month and it is from that, that we derive the employment and unemployment figures. As with all surveys, there is a margin of error.

When released each month, the employment and unemployment figures are called the monthly data - the unemployment rate for June, for example. What the figures actually represent is unemployment of a particular week during the month, the week that the survey was taken, always the week containing the twelfth day of the month.

Adding confusion to labor statistics is the concept of seasonal adjustment. Because popular news media broadcast and print seasonally adjusted labor data, the notion has spread that seasonally adjusted employment and unemployment numbers represent actual workers and job seekers.

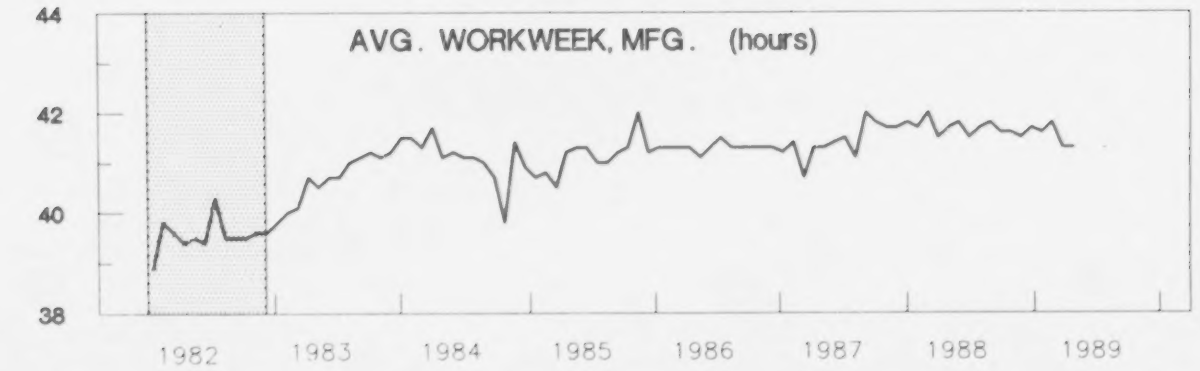
Seasonal adjustment, in fact, is designed to show an employment or unemployment trend from one month to the next. If, for example, total employment increased in June, but increased by a lesser amount than usual for the May-to-June period, the seasonally adjusted employment total would show a decrease from May. Seasonal adjustment is needed because employment and unemployment do vary according to the time of year - employment normally increases in spring, peaks in late summer and declines in winter. It would be extremely difficult, without seasonally adjusted data, to attribute growth or declines to economic factors.

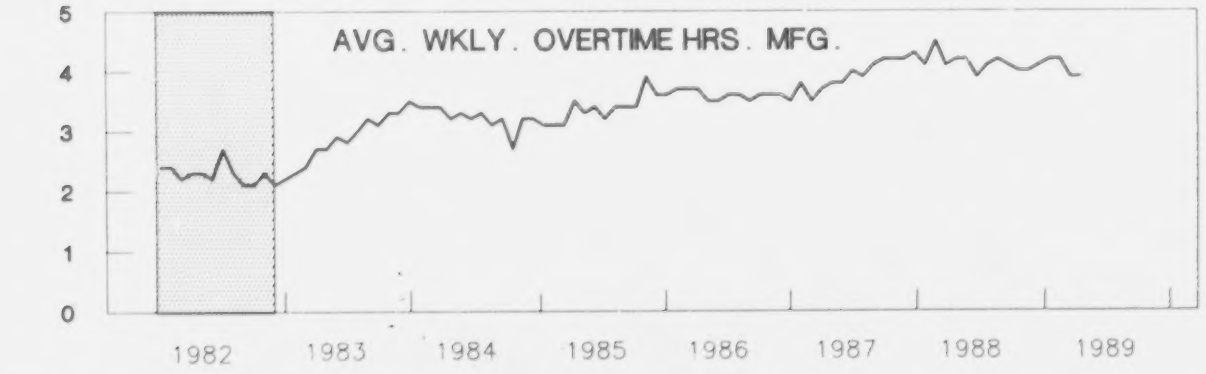
Another source of confusion are labor force participation rates. The participation rate is, simply, the percent of a population, labor force age, 16 years old or older, which is in the labor force. If seventy percent of Wisconsin's residents who are at least sixteen years old are working or looking for work, the statewide participation rate is seventy percent.

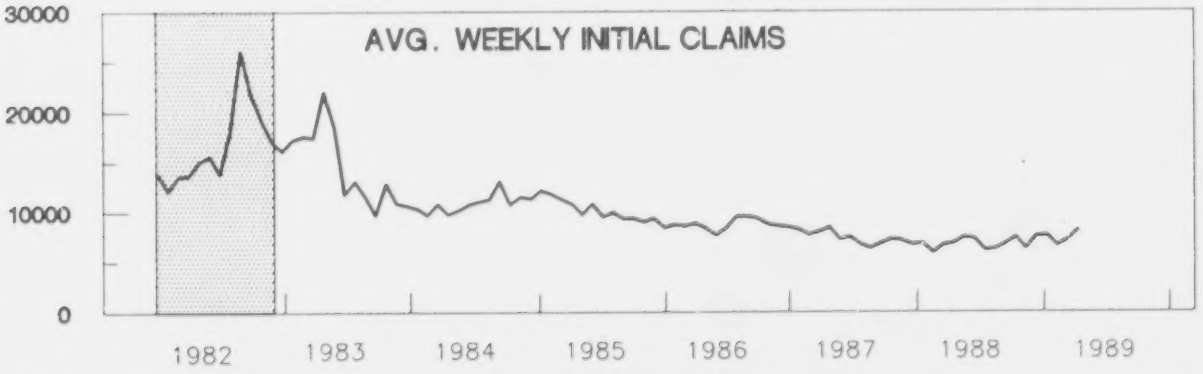
We have statewide labor force participation rates for various population groups: age, gender, and some races. Problems arise because many equate the participation rate with labor force composition. Those two numbers are, in fact, two separate measurements. Women, for example, may have a sixty percent labor force participation rate, but women compose, say, forty-five percent of the labor force. That is because men have a much higher participation rate - about eighty percent.

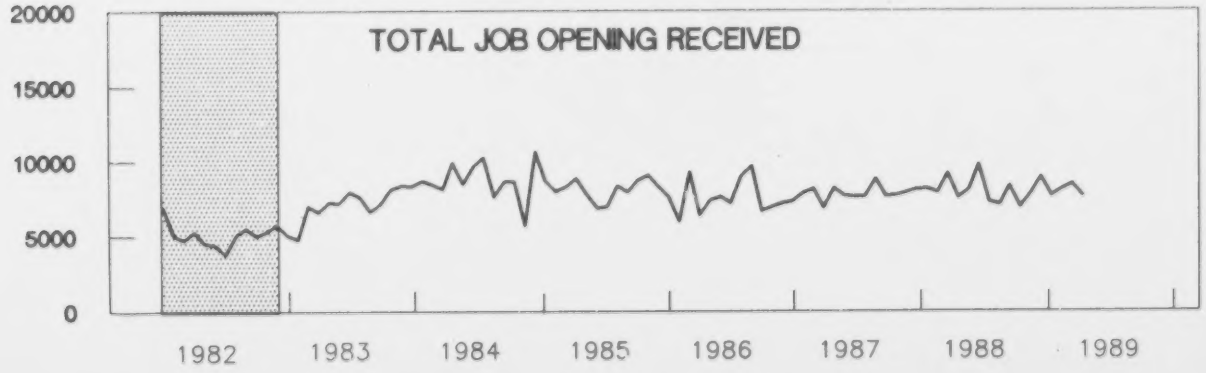
Care must be used when using tables of employment projections, whether industry or occupational employment projections. Such tables of employment growth will, at times, rank the items into fastest growing or into those with the most growth. Fastest growing refers to the percent growth over the projection period. An occupation may be projected to have the fastest growth, but still rank near the bottom of the list of those producing the most job openings. Job growth for landscape architects, for example, has been projected to be 25 percent from 1985 to 1995. Yet, the number of new jobs in the occupation amounts to ten, because of the small number to begin with. Jobs for automotive mechanics, on the other hand, were projected to increase 15.7 percent, but projected employment growth amounts to nineteen-hundred new jobs. In some occupations, no new growth will occur, but jobs will be available because of turnover - retirements and quits.

D CYCLICAL INDICATORS









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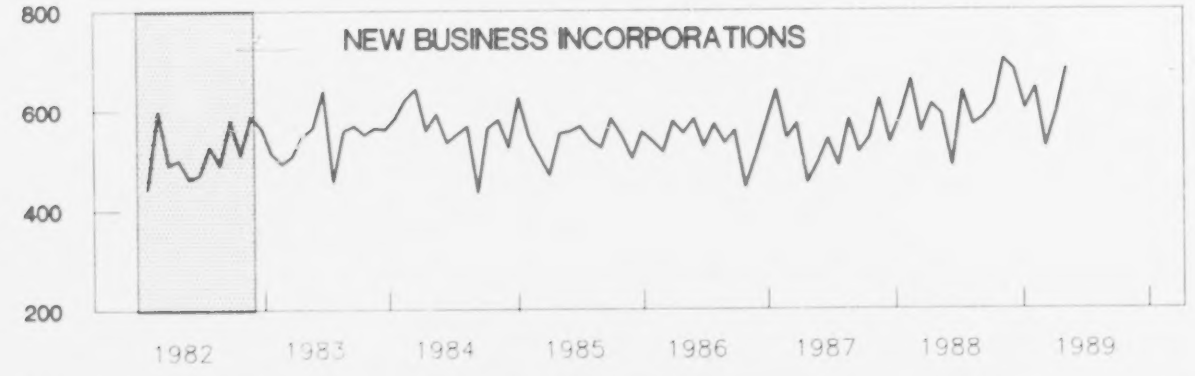

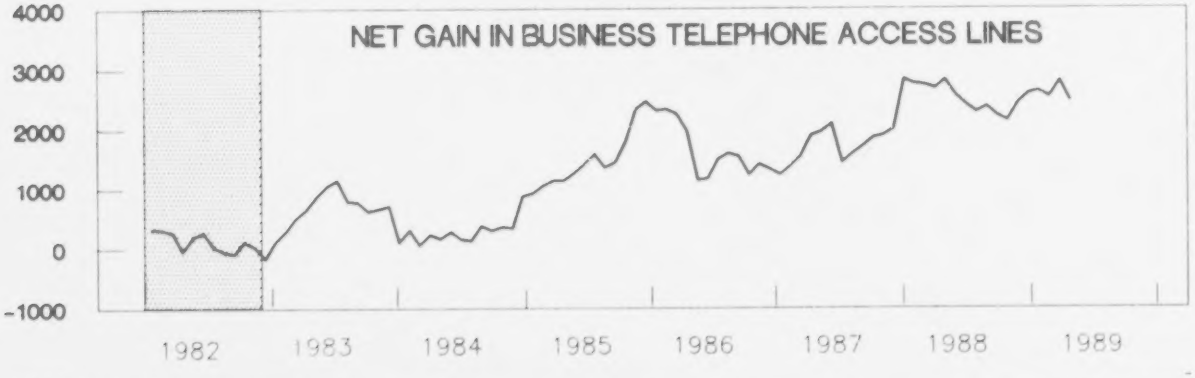

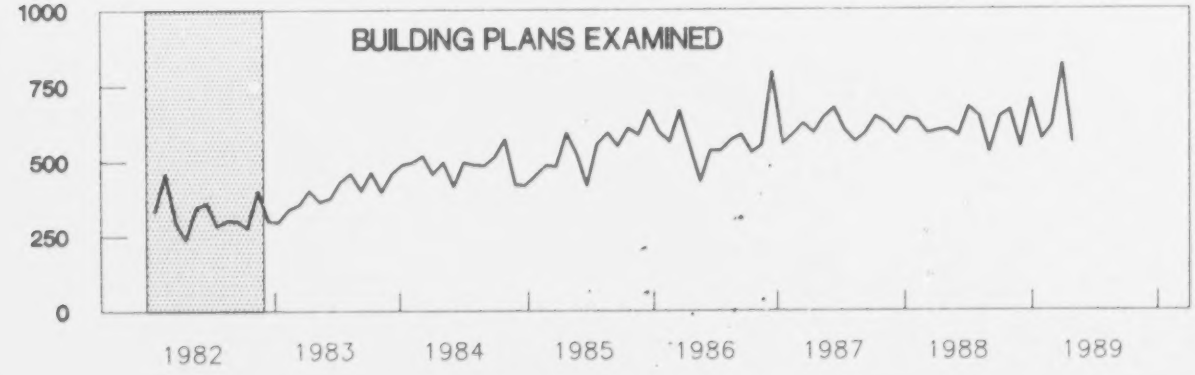

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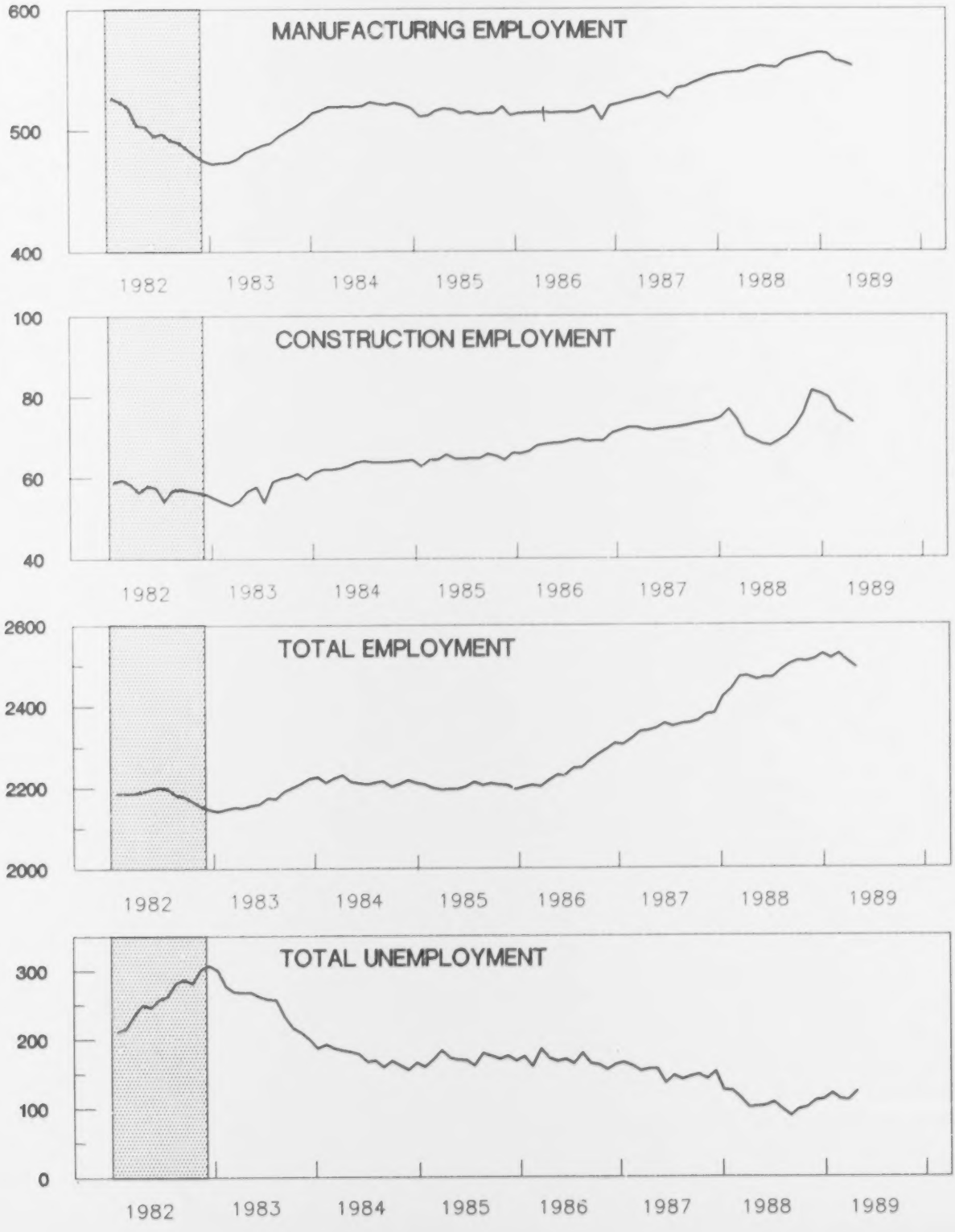

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